

FORT WRANGEL NEWS.

VOL. 1.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1908.

No. 21

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF ALASKA.

FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

Governor—John G. Brady; private secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Knapp. U. S. Judge—C. S. Johnson. U. S. Attorney—Barton E. Bennett. Assistant District Attorney—Alfred J. Daly.

District Clerk—Albert D. Elliott. Deputy Clerk—Walter D. McNair. U. S. Marshal—J. M. Shoup. Surveyor General—W. L. Distin. Register—John W. Dudley. Receiver—Roswell Shelly. Court Interpreter—George Kostrometoff.

Commissioners—C. W. Tuttle, Sitka; John Y. Ostrander, Juneau; K. M. Jackson, Fort Wrangel; L. R. Woodward, Unalaska; Phillip Gallagher, Kodiak; John U. Smith, Dyea; W. J. Jones, Circle City; Chas. H. Isham, Unga.

Deputy Marshals—W. A. McNair, Sitka; Edward S. Staley, Juneau; W. D. Grant, Fort Wrangel; J. McDonald, Douglas; Edward C. Hasey, Kodiak; Lewis L. Bowers, Unga; J. C. Blaine, Unalaska; H. J. McInnis, Skagway; John Cuddehe, Circle City; —, Snook, Dyea.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector—W. C. Pedlar. Educational Agent—Sheldon Jackson. Assistant Agent—William Hamilton. Supt. of Schools—W. A. Kelly.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Collector—J. W. Ivey. Special Deputy—W. P. McBride. Deputy and Inspector—Wm. Millmore and C. L. Andrews.

Deputy Collectors—Joseph Arment, Fort Wrangel; E. M. VanSlyck, Mary Island; W. G. Thomas, Kodiak; G. W. Caton, Cook's Inlet; T. E. Holmes, Kariak; J. F. Sinnott, Unga; J. P. Word, Unalaska; E. T. Hatch, St. Michaels; Chas. Smith, Circle City; John C. Tenney, Juneau.

Inspectors at Juneau—Loring K. Adams, Harry Minto and John R. Auldin. Inspectors at Fort Wrangel, Edward Hofstad, S. L. Adams, Geo. J. Smith, E. L. Hunter, Wm. Denny.

Inspectors Aloft—J. S. Slater, S. F. Hodges, L. H. Lovejoy, Edgar Grim.

Directory of Religious and Benevolent Societies.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY. Organized, Jan. 19, 1897. OBJECT, to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance and to make them more useful in the service of God. OFFICERS, L. H. Wakefield, President; Adolph Stark, Vice President; Rev. C. Thwing, Secretary; Mrs. L. H. Wakefield, Treasurer. MEETINGS, Every Sunday, 7 p. m. at the church. Everyone welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Organized, Feb. 10, 1897. Incorporated, March 30, 1898. OBJECT, to join young men in Christian effort and mutual help, in good fellowship, study and sport; and to promote their development and culture in body, mind and soul. OFFICERS, Loyal Young, President; Clarence Thwing, Vice president; Geo. T. Williams, Secretary; George Shakes, Treasurer. MEETINGS, First Wednesday evening of each month. Amusement Hall, 636 Front Street. Reading Room and Circulating Library at Seward House, in rear of 300 Front Street. Membership fees: Sustaining Members, \$5.00; Annual members, \$2.00 a year. Payable in advance.

GOSPEL MISSION SOCIETY. Incorporated, May 3, 1898. OBJECT, to present the gospel of Jesus Christ to the unsaved, especially to the non church going classes, at the Mission rooms, on the street, in saloons and so on. TRUSTEES, A. Stark, T. J. S. Pelky, F. P. Loomis, H. S. Loomis, A. T. Whitecomb. MEETINGS, First Monday evening in the month. Free Reading Room, 420 Front Street.

LADIES AID SOCIETY. ORGANIZED, Aug. 4, 1898. OBJECT, Mutual acquaintance, co-operation in church work and the help of any good work approved by the society. OFFICERS, Mrs. George H. Barnes, President; Mrs. A. G. McBride and Mrs. C. Thwing, Vice Presidents; Mrs. J. F. Roundtree, Secretary; Mrs. W. G. Thomas, Treasurer. MEETINGS, First Thursday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., at the parsonage, and otherwise as arranged from week to week. MEMBERS, All ladies living in Wrangel, who sign the constitution of the society and pay 25 cents initiation fee.

PROSPECTOR'S DISCOVERY

What Was Found Up the Stikeen River.

A DANGEROUS TRIP.

Of the prospectors who have spent the past summer in the Cassiar country some have not found enough encouragement to take them back again. Most of them, however, have reason to think well of the country and in all probability will return in the spring. There are those of a third class who have run across tangible evidences of the excellence of the section and have either remained or will positively return in the spring. Of this latter class is Mr. H. C. Marston, of Vancouver, B. C. This gentleman arrived here last Wednesday by Indian canoe from Glenora and will go below by first boat to return about the first of the year. He went up the Stikeen last spring on the ice, but not early enough to have the advantage of a good trail. He will avoid that difficulty next year by going earlier. Mr. Marston's story is a very interesting one, recounting a number of narrow escapes he had in the rapids of the upper Stikeen, not to mention the fact of having inadvertently walked overboard from the C. P. dock on Wednesday night last, and being almost drowned.

On his way up the river he panned out dirt at different points. Near the mouth were a few colors, only visible through the microscope, at the boundary colors could be distinguished with the naked eye, about Glenora the amount of precious metal in the prospect had increased so that one could take up little specks on the point of a knife blade to examine them, and fifty miles or thereabouts above Telegraph Creek the dust had become so coarse that you could hear little pieces drop out of your fingers into the pan. This indicated to Mr. Marston, who is an experienced miner, that he had progressed thus far towards the source of the gold. The best ground he encountered contained about fifty cents to the pan, on bed rock. From the surface there were abundant colors increasing through eight feet of gravel to a two-inch stratum of clay a few inches above a bedrock of tale and slate. He sank but two holes—one on the river bank and the other two hundred feet away. He did not investigate the upper part of the gulch at all. There is but one other location adjoining his claim, and being asked the reason, he said it was on account of the extreme difficulty and danger in reaching the place. He was camping on the left hand bank of the river at a point not far from the Dees Lake trail and, having no boat, built a raft and crossed the river. After prospecting and staking off the ground and consuming what food they had himself and partner attempted to recross the river, but the current proving too strong for them, being inexperienced river men, they were carried down into a rapids and the raft broken in pieces. He jumped upon a rock while his companion was carried farther down stream and thus separated from him. After remaining on the rock a long time he concluded his only salvation was to attempt to swim ashore which he did, but unfortunately was still on the wrong side of the river. Though almost worn out with fatigue and hunger he managed to construct another raft, though a very frail one, fastening the logs together with strips made from his rubber boots. At this time a curious circumstance happened, which perhaps saved his life. He had eaten nothing for four days and was almost crazed with hunger. A porcupine came up in front of him and sat down as much as to say, "you are very hungry, kill and eat me." He waited for no further hint, but immediately raised his pick and killed the animal. Finishing his meal on the porcupine he was prepared to make one more effort to cross the river. Pulling out into the current, using a shovel as his nearest approach to a paddle, and had gotten more than half the way across when his strength began to fail and he saw with certainty that the raft was being taken again towards the rapids. In an instant all the circumstances of the first raft, held together by two inch wooden pins, yet hammered to smithereens against the rocks, flashed through his mind. How long would his present

frail structure bear him up—could he reach another rock—and if so could he ever make his escape from it? The hastening current gave him little time for reflection. It was about to repeat its horrible reprimand, or perhaps execute the death sentence. He thought of the porcupine—it had made him strong. Being an expert swimmer he plunged boldly in and while his raft was meeting its fate in the rapids he managed to pull himself upon the shore utterly exhausted, but saved.

When he had reached the recording official he was informed that his claim was not properly staked, as the law required such claims to be marked by four posts four inches square and squared twelve inches from the end. He was given fifteen days to return and place the proper stakes about the claim. With a recollection of the hardships and dangers which he had passed through it is not to be wondered that on his second trip he took with him two experienced river men, who built a raft and took him back and forth with apparent ease, and safety through what had been to him alone a veritable death-trap. Besides the placer claim, in evidence of which he exhibited a small vial of dust the product of four pans, he located two quartz claims, and brought out some pieces of rock abundantly speckled with free gold. According to the same informer there are about 100 men at Glenora and at Telegraph each, and about 800 wintering in the Deese Lake neighborhood.

Y. M. C. A.

The Reading Room committee has organized by the choice of William Cruse Chairman, Dr. K. N. McAlpin, Librarian and J. R. McKeand, Treasurer. The other members of the committee are Rev. C. Thwing and Lee H. Wakefield.

A large room has been secured by the Association in the Seward building to be used in connection with the reading room as a reception room and music hall. This room will be opened to the public this evening for a social gathering to which ladies and gentlemen are both invited. Some music and light refreshments may be expected.

The Association has suffered the loss of both president and secretary the past week, Mr. Young having gone to Howcan on business, and Mr. Williams accompanying Dr. McAlpin to the states. The monthly meeting of the Association will be held next Wednesday, November 2, when an election will be held.

A soldier writing from Hawaii, says: "The open-heartedness and hospitality of the natives, whites, Japs and Chinese is somewhat surprising. If a fellow wants any fruit or anything all he has to do is to ask for it. Why, gee whizz, as we were marching out a lot of native kids followed us. I let one of them carry my gun and next day he showed up with four pies for letting him do so."

A New Jersey woman divorced her husband because he would not allow her to put pie on the bill of fare. The wretched man pleaded self-defense, but the plea didn't work a little bit. He tried to show that he couldn't afford pie, because he didn't have the dough. He insisted that pudding is really pie with the lid missing. He even advanced the proposition that pie had a bad effect on his wife's temper, by making her crusty. But the judge was obdurate, and the brutal husband got his just deserts.

Not every Sunday school makes use of the international lessons. One of this description recently used the lesson relating to Samson. A few days afterward a little six-year-old tot was asked what she remembered of the story about Samson and the Philistines, and she promptly replied: "He sailed into the bay in the night and at day-break opened fire on them and sank eleven of their warships with the jaw-bone of an ass. He took a lot of prisoners that had never seen a razor, bombarded the town and took up five baskets of fragments. He told the people that he would set his bow over the bay, so whenever they saw it they could remember the Maine."

Among the pirates of Morocco, the women do all the agricultural and other hard work, while the men when at home do the cooking and mend the clothes, including those of the women.

Uncle Sam's New Islands.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Every one smokes. Population 7,000,000. Two hundred tribes. Gambling is universal. Area 115,528 square miles. Butterflies as large as bats. Two hundred dialects spoken. Earthquake in 1890 killed 7,000 people. Seventy volcanoes in constant eruption.

Enough monkeys to supply every child in America.

Lotteries yield the government \$1,000,000 a year.

The Philippines reach within four degrees of the equator.

The laws relating to the property of married persons are entirely in the wife's favor.

The sum of \$25 will provide a native household with a dwelling of its own and ample furniture. Almost every native owns a fighting fowl. He carries it about with him and bets his bottom dollar on its performance in the arena.

IN MANILA.

Many excellent bands.

Six thousand Europeans.

Maneaters will attack natives who ride down into the sea on horseback to bathe their animals, and nip off a leg if they have half a chance. As a rule, though, the natives meet the maneaters half way, and will dive in and rip the fish open with a knife.

All women are brunettes.

Nobody hurries or worries.

Men wear white duck suits.

The cathedral cost \$1,000,000.

Four hundred thousand Chinese.

Natives have 129 holidays a year.

The witch doctor is a demigod among the Malays.

Time is reckoned by the suns and moons as in China.

A man is allowed but one wife in some tribes, but in other tribes a man may have any number of wives he desires and the women are looked upon as mere chattels.

Children in school an hour a day.

Clerks earn \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year.

THE LADRONES.

Few men work.

Discovered in 1521.

Pure water abounds.

A chain of volcanic islands.

Spain took possession in 1633.

Mountains range from 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

Eight thousand five hundred inhabitants.

Chief products coconuts and bread fruit.

The account given by Dampier of the remarkable bread fruit tree follows: "A certain fruit called the bread fruit growing on a tree as big as our apple tree, with dark leaves. The fruit is round and grows on the boughs like apples of the bigness of a good penny loaf. When ripe it turns yellow, soft and sweet, but the natives take it green and bake it in an oven until the rind is black. This they scrape off and eat the inside, which is soft and white like the inside of new baked bread, having neither seed nor stone; but if it is kept about twenty-four hours it is harsh. As this fruit is in season eight months in the year the natives feed upon no other sort of bread during that time."

IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

One theater.

Twenty lepers.

Three hospitals.

Founded in 1514.

Fifty thousand inhabitants.

Rich iron and copper mines.

One-third of the inhabitants are white.

The hours for transacting business in Santiago usually are before 8 a. m. and after 4 p. m., on account of the heat in the middle of the day.

CEUTA.

Built on a small peninsula.

Inhabitants "mostly murderers."

Became Portuguese possessions in 1485.

A story is going the rounds of the papers about a man who tried the experiment of mixing sawdust with his chicken feed. The results were so satisfactory that he discontinued the use of meal altogether and fed his chickens entirely on sawdust. Soon after adopting the scheme he set a hen with fifteen eggs. She brought off thirteen chicks. Twelve of them had wooden legs and the thirteenth was a wood-pecker.

M. J. Cochran,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

JACKSON BLOCK.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

Will practice in all the courts of the state.

Dr. K. N. McAlpin,

Dentist.

Office in Seward Building.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

A. G. McBride,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office with U. S. Deputy Marshal,

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

WEBSTER BROWN

CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER

U. S. Deputy and U. S. Deputy Mineral

SURVEYORS

OFFICE: Op. Stikeen Hotel Fort Wrangel.

City Cigar and Tobacco Store

—A full line of—

Books, Stationery and Periodicals.

CANDY.

S. STROUSE, Prop.

Opposite McKinnon's Wharf, Fort Wrangel.

No. 208 Front Street.

NOTICE.

Citizens can have best barber work done at Barber Shop near Postoffice in Court House lot.

Read the News.

THE Fort Wrangel News

—FOR YOUR—

JOB WORK

COLORED INK AND BRONZING Work Of All Kinds.

RECEIPT AND NOTE BOOKS PRINTED PERFERATED AND BOUND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART. AT PUGET SOUND PRICES

The material composing the Job Printing Department is all new and of the latest style. We are over loaded with

JOB STOCK MATERIAL

And for that reason we will quote special low down prices.

A daily paper, published in Topeka, Kansas, came out a week or so ago with the announcement in flaring headlines that there were 10,000 cases of yellow fever in Dawson City.

The remains of Columbus were recently taken from Havana to be sent to Spain. The remains of Columbus are at Genoa, Italy, where they were taken from Havana about eleven years ago. The remains of Columbus are on the island of San Domingo. Each of the above statements are being positively made. Which, if either, of them is correct, we haven't the slightest idea, but the reader can take his choice. It strikes us, however, that if all the statements are reliable, the remains of Columbus are mighty various. —Skagit County (Wash) Times.

FORT WRANGEL NEWS.

McBRIDE & HOFF, Publishers.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA

It is a curious fact that an idle rumor is about the busiest thing going.

Inasmuch as it was one itself, it seems quite proper that Morro should be situated on a bluff.

The Department of Agriculture reports that "the notolophus leucostigma is killing trees. Why not shoot it?"

It is moved and seconded that Gen. Shafter be made permanent chairman of the Fat Man's Club of America.

Cervera has no cause for complaint. No matter what happened off Santiago, his squadron was at the bottom of it all.

Those Spaniards at Santiago, although they had little to eat, proved by their fortifications that they were great trencher men.

Most old vets who have lost their arms in war feel proud of it, but the soldiers of Toral's army did not look at it that way.

While the Spanish soldiers may give up their arms, they have too much respect for their personal safety to surrender their legs.

They've stopped calling us "Yankee pigs." Meanwhile it may be asked what bearing this has on the relative might of the pen and the sword?

The Undertakers' Review prints a strong editorial denunciation of "adulterated coffins." This does look like an unjustifiable imposition, on the dead.

A woman who has asked for a divorce alleges in her petition that her husband's "love has melted." It must have been pretty fervent while it lasted.

Sixteen thousand American soldiers obliged 25,000 Spanish soldiers to surrender at Santiago. If there is any glory in that for Spain she is welcome to it.

Germany will gain nothing by trying to run down American diplomats. A Berlin bicyclist collided with Ambassador White the other day and landed in jail.

A correspondent says that the American soldiers were greatly disappointed because they found no good tobacco in Santiago. If they want to secure "pure Havana" cigars at first hand they should waste no time in Cuba but bombard Connecticut.

A Spanish paper calls attention to the fact that Russia on a war footing has 2,500,000 soldiers, while Germany has 2,300,000, France has 2,200,000 and Austro-Hungary 1,300,000. Well, what of that? Numbers do not always count. If they did the mosquitoes would govern New Jersey.

The bitterest venom of Spanish cartoonists is being discharged at the "Yankee pigs" as land grabbers who want the earth. And yet in the days of the founder of modern Spain, Philip II, when Spain herself, was grabbing her vast domains from the Indians, the proud dons proclaimed an even haughtier ambition on their imperial arms. These were a globe representing the world, a horse leaping upon it and in the horse's mouth a scroll with the motto, "Non sufficit orbis"—even the earth is not enough.

Sunday as a day for fighting is wonderfully popular. Not only is past history full of instances of battles fought upon the day of rest, but the United States and Spain are making history now in which the two most important engagements have taken place on Sunday. It seems strange, indeed, that the very day made sacred to the Prince of Peace should so often be that on which war in all its awful power awakes, and amid the thunder of cannon, hurls thousands of human beings to destruction. Montejo was defeated in Manila bay on Sunday, and two months later Cervera's fleet was blown to pieces off Santiago on the same day of the week.

San Francisco has a new charter, in which the referendum is a salient feature. It has been adopted by a vote of 1,386 for to 12,025 against. One provision of the charter is that no new franchise whatever, for lighting, water or street railway lines, can be granted without it is ratified by a vote of the people at the next municipal election, and no street railway franchise can be renewed until within ninety days of its expiration, and then its renewal must be decided by the voters, if 15 per cent. of their number sign a petition to that effect. When new franchises for street railways are secured they run for only twenty-five years. This is the beginning of a movement that is likely to spread rapidly in this country. The growing exactions of corporations and the increasing venality of common councils in cities have left the people

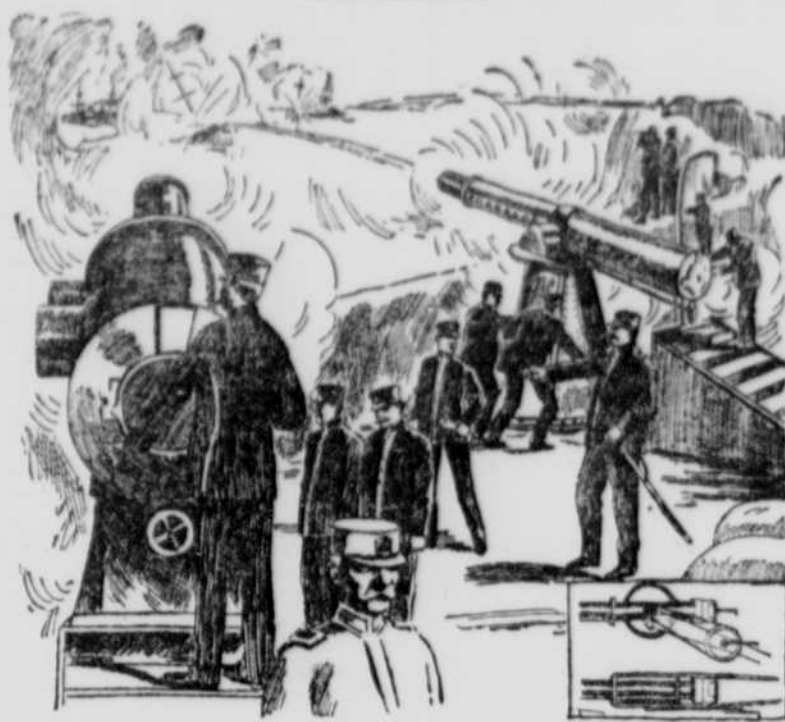
no alternative except to take into their own hands powers which it is no longer safe to intrust to men who use office for increasing private gains and without the slightest regard for the rights or wishes of their constituents.

Until it was discovered that Porto Rico possessed great value as a "strategic center" of naval operations, the fair isle slumbered undisturbed, merely a link, and no important one, in the emerald chain that separates the Atlantic and the Caribbean. Suddenly naval folk became aware of its importance; they saw that while it borders on the Caribbean Sea, yet it breathes the rough Atlantic waters; that it is equidistant, or about a thousand miles, from Key West and Colon; from New York 1,500 miles, which is half the distance from Cadiz; 1,300 from Newport News, which is half the distance to the Canaries. It lies, in fact, at the very point that we should have selected for a coaling station, had we unrestricted choice of location. All the arguments that have been advanced for the acquisition of the island of St. Thomas, sixty miles distant, and for which at one time we were almost ready to pay seven million dollars, apply with tenfold force to Porto Rico, with its six good harbors to the one of St. Thomas, and its commercial as well as strategic potentialities.

Learn Spanish, young man. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will (one, two or all of them) soon be opened to American enterprise, and there will be great opportunities for youths of energy, ability and character to get ahead. Indeed, all Spanish-America is a land scarcely touched as yet. The money-making possibilities of Cuba alone are far greater than those offered by the Klondike. There will be chances for the best kind of men—men who are willing to build up fortunes by steady work and the application of intelligence. Plantations that under proper management will produce enormous fortunes will be open to purchase cheap, and there will be a demand for the services of overseers, engineers, clerks and all kinds of subordinates with educated brains. Cuba is a marvelously rich country. Under a free government property will be safe and public order secure. The Cubans will welcome American capital and American immigration of the healthy kind. The young man who goes to Cuba with a knowledge of the language, good habits, a determination to get on, a willingness to work and equipped by training for business will land on his feet.

If there is any one thing more than another for which the American people should offer thanks it is their national temperament. It is a temperament that does not merely invite success, but that practically assures it. In spite of our hurry and "hustle" there is, in the American make-up, a kind of imperturbable calmness and assurance that is akin to the British or German quality, and that is the thing we call, for want of a better term, Anglo-Saxon, and whose basal elements are Teutonic. An editorial writer in the Outlook a short time ago related a conversation overheard by him in a railroad train, in which one of two men, who were commenting on the chances of a common friend for election to a public office, said: "He's showed how bad he wanted it, and don't you know if you know a man wants a thing as bad as that, it kind of goes against you to vote for him? That's human nature." The writer proceeds to show how this instinct, common to all of us, so far from being mean or perverse, is in fact a part of the forces making for public soundness. The nominee "intolerably anxious to win votes" is, in all probability, not the ideal man for the place, and, while he may be morally superior to his opponent, he lacks the temperament of which the best political leaders are made. The Outlook writer supported his theory by other instances and attenuated it somewhat, but the gist of his remarks was that the ideal leader does not set his heart on any given victory, because for him a victory more or less does not greatly matter—he knows success rides upon his banners, and he preserves his inner calmness, even when fighting desperately for the immediate issue. This is the temperament that wins, that is never defeated even when its bearer is ground into the dust. It is the temperament that fights best when its cause is just, and that for that reason whenever it has been pitted against itself, as in the Revolution and the Rebellion, has turned the balance in favor of right rather than might. It is the temperament that has led a peaceful nation into a war which at the outset seemed likely to enlist all the powers of the earth against the defender of the weak. It is the temperament that stands behind the greatest civilizing forces of the earth at this present moment, and that would survive any and all adverse forces external to itself, so long as it had a moral foothold. It is the temperament which, even if the great blind, dense mass of Slavism could throw itself in the track of civilization, would still rise, with "keen untroubled face" above the seeming ruin, and would triumph in the end. For the one thing that the Anglo-Saxon has never yet learned is the lesson of final and real defeat. It is, above all others, the invincible temperament.

TORPEDO GUN IN ACTION.



The torpedo field and fort gun used in the army and navy consists of a cylindrical tube forming the main body, which is separated from the part containing the breech. The gun is supported by a steel framework, the rear end of which carries the breech portion, and the front forms the forward half of the muzzle ball-bearing, the other half consisting of a ring shrunk upon the tube near the muzzle. Since the bore is perfectly concentric with the breech cavity, the gun can be loaded without absolutely bringing the main tube to rest. In this type of weapon the gun is rotated by means of gear and sprocket wheels, similar to those on a bicycle, for increasing speed and transmitting power. The speed is thus so multiplied that the velocity of 1,200 revolutions per minute is imparted to the gun. In the larger types used for fortifications and on board ship the side frame which forms the trunnion of the breech is replaced by cylindrical casing which carries the trunnions at its forward end. The heaviest rocket fired from the Howell gun will contain 300 pounds of gun cotton or dynamite, and will carry about 3,000 yards. The dynamite is incased in a thin metal tube.

WEALTH NOT IN THE WATER.

The Gold-from-Sea-Water Man Goes Abroad for His Health.

Last November there was considerable newspaper talk about a New England Baptist clergyman, Jernegan by name, who on a voyage for his health was reported to have discovered a method of treating sea water chemically, thus extracting the large percentage of pure gold which the waters of the great deep were said to contain. This man was supposed to be an expert chemist and mineralogist, and was said to have spent months in experimenting on the theory. The process was a close secret. With the gentlemen whom he had taken into his confidence, Mr. Jernegan instituted a plant on a small scale on Narragansett Bay. The idea was so unique, and the promised

of miserable stone hovels, without any attempt at form or adornment.

Within the houses they are inconceivably dirty. They are filled with rags, vermin and dirt of every description. They possess no fireplaces or chimneys. All the cooking, in fact, is done over a hole scooped out in the middle of the floor. In these houses men, women and children are huddled together. During the long winter months they are shut in for days at a time, the cattle often sharing their quarters. Every aperture has to be closed on account of the cold.

This long imprisonment is, perhaps, the cause of the degradation of the people. Horrible diseases result from it, which are aggravated by abnormal consumption of arrack, the strong distilled drink of the Asiatics.

Besides this, it is an invariable rule to make four days a week holidays, with saints' days as extras. Since they have adopted the holidays of every other country with which they have been in contact it is not surprising that the men find little time for work. Farming, bee culture and cattle breeding are the only industries of these people, while throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured article.—New York Ledger.

War as Viewed by a Boy.

A 7-year-old boy in an Evanston (Ill.) school turned in the following composition the other day:

"This war is prty sirius, and this is why it is, bekas at first you no the Spanish Minister swore at Mukinley and did not apolugis for such a long time. And the next sirius thing was the Maen, and I should like to of seen that grate eksplasion. And then the starving Cyrobens are prty sirius to. And now we have begun the war, and many brave comrads will dide for their country. Priaps ther will not bee a man in the town, and meny a muther will morn for her huzbands. Ded lay they on the batifild, and there stand ther muthers weeping for ther huzbands. They take the wanded to the hospid and the ded to the graves. And meny Spanish ships will sink and feew American ships will sink, and we shall fite the Spanyrds on land and sea. And our flag waves over the Filipeens fens this day and are army."—Exchange.

Rain Signs.

Tulips and dandelions close up before rain. If it rains when the sun shines it will rain the next day. A piece of seaweed hung up will become damp previous to rain. When the walls are more than usually damp rain may be expected. Unusual clearness in the atmosphere, objects being seen very distinctly, indicates rain. When the sun appears of a light, pale color, or goes down in a bank of clouds, it indicates the approach or continuance of bad weather.

Prophet Without Honor.

The reputation of a certain well-known "prophet" in London, who but lately announced positively the end of the world in 1900, has been seriously impaired by the fact that a fortnight ago it was discovered that he had since paid a high premium to secure the lease of business premises for fifteen years.

Natural Color of Sealskins.

Sealskins are originally of a light drab color, but as found in the market are always dyed.

Linen pants are always too long or too short; no man ever wore a pair just right as to length.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost abnormally rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Good Roads Are Easily Maintained. "The great secret of success in road-making and road-keeping is to drain the roads, and keep the roads drained by keeping the ditches open," writes John Gilmer Speed on "How to Have Good Country Roads," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "The old method was to run a plow through the side ditches and throw the disturbed soil, sod and all, in the middle of the road. There it would stay till a heavy rain came to wash this soil back into the ditches and fill them up again. If there were money enough this kind of thing would be done over and over again, as often as four times in a year. Where there was wet spots broken stones or gravel would be placed in the road and left for the passing wagons to wear this metal into ruts. The money spent was absolutely thrown away.

"By the new process all the road-mender needs to do is to provide ditches and outlets for them, and then to shape the road that the water falling in a rainstorm will run off at once into the ditches. The water must not be suffered to run in the road, but off the road. The rainfall, being thus simply and effectively disposed of, becomes a most beneficial instead of a destructive agent; it cleans, and shapes, and hardens the roadway, instead of washing it away and deepening the ruts. When there are wet places, such as springs, in the roadway, gravel and broken stones will not cure such things. The water must be drained off underneath the roadway and into the ditches by means of pipe or blind drains. The whole thing is so simple that any one can easily master the principles and put the details into practical operation."

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous, and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Ten thousand testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Sent by mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, New York.

New Shoebrush.

Shoe brushes are being manufactured with convolutions of fabric covering the bristles and held in place by wires between the rows of bristles, the cloth polishing better than the brush and not wearing out as rapidly.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. FANTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhœa badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I sent for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Fanton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

OPIUM MORPHINE COCAINE LAUDANUM Stopped at once DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, 484 Isabella Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Cutler's Carbolate of Iodine.

Guaranteed cure for Catarrh and Consumption All Druggists, \$1.00. W. H. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., sole proprietor.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION**



MAN WHO MADE GERMANY.

Prince Otto Edward Leopold Von Bismarck Was the Greatest Statesman of the Present Century.

THE death of Prince Bismarck has removed the greatest personality that Europe has seen since the days of Napoleon I. Indeed, it may be doubted if even Napoleon was his equal, measuring the two men by their deeds; for the work achieved by Napoleon has crumbled away, while that of the unifier of the German empire remains.

Prince Bismarck was one of the monumental figures of the nineteenth century. Before his time Germany was merely a geographical nation, her unity consisting alone in her language and her literature.



BISMARCK IN 1876.

True, she had aspirations to political unity and others there were before Bismarck who saw in the Prussian state the possible nucleus around which German unity might crystallize. But it was Bismarck who passed from theory to action; who cut the Gordian tangle of Prussian-Austrian relations in the affairs of the German States; who so guided events that he destroyed the hegemony of Austria on the one hand and the grasping power and ambition of Napoleon on the other; who cemented the political unity of the various and hitherto discordant German states; fashioning the empire as it is to-day and crowning in the palace of Versailles the King of Prussia as the Emperor of a new Germany. Bismarck's name, naturally, is synonymous with German national unity—the dream and hope of hundreds of years—and, through him, now the possession and privilege of the people.

Bismarck's Career.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was born at Schonhausen April 1, 1815. His family was an important one in the affairs of Prussia and its descent can be traced to medieval times. When a year old Bismarck's parents moved to Pomerania, where they had inherited knightly estates, the leading one being Kniephof. Here Bismarck passed five years of his childhood, but on account of a somewhat mischievous disposition he was sent at the age of 6 years to a boarding school in Berlin, the principal of which had the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. He proved an intelligent and earnest student, and at the age of 17 was ready to enter a university. The wild student life of the University of Heidelberg attracted him and he begged to be allowed to enter that institution, but his mother refused, sending him instead to Göttingen, where she foolishly thought he might not contract the beer habit. At Göttingen Bismarck led a wild and reckless life.

Already, before entering it, he had fought his first duel, and during his university life he fought twenty-eight more, being wounded only once. According to his own account he only attended lectures twice before he passed his examination. After leaving the university he held subordinate government offices, but growing weary of the dull routine of business he retired to the estate of Kniephof, where for a time he devoted himself to its careful management. Then he plunged into the excesses that had marked his student career. With gay companions he gave himself to jolly carousals and in the old mansion none could vie with him in drinking. Owing to his recklessness he became known as "mad Bismarck," and terrible tales were told of his mad adventures. But he had periods of profound disgust with himself owing to these excesses, and often he retired into the forest, with his dog, where he plunged into meditation. Suddenly he gave up his wild courses and

took up the study of history, theology and philosophy.

Enters the Prussian Diet.

After the death of his father, in 1845, the family estates were divided and Kniephof and Schonhausen fell to the possession of Bismarck. Two years later Bismarck married Johanna von Puttkamer, and in the same year he appeared as a delegate in the United Diet, summoned by King Frederick William IV.

The Prussian King was then at loggerheads with his subjects, the latter demanding greater rights and a constitution. Bismarck opposed the granting of any concessions by the King and made a bitter attack on liberalism and democracy. He was especially roused by a bill for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews and he characterized a constitution as a paper government. His services to the Prussian King during the revolution of 1848 earned for him the position of a trusted adviser of King Frederick William. In 1851 Bismarck was appointed representative from the Prussian court to the diet in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, which met as the mouthpiece of the forty-odd states of the German confederation, and here he became intimate with the crown prince—later King William of Prussia and the first Emperor of United Germany. Prussia and Austria were then rivals in the affairs of Germany, Austria striving to retain her preponderance and Prussia endeavoring to destroy it and oust her from any position in the confederation. To this purpose Bismarck closely devoted himself.

From Frankfurt Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1859, and here he remained three years. During this time occurred the Franco-Austrian war in Italy. The Prussian army was mobilized as a matter of defense, but took no part in the contest, yet its mobilization was enough to check Napoleon. The mobilization, also, revealed defects in the army, and these were consequently remedied.

months, however, he was recalled to take the position of premier and minister of foreign affairs. Bismarck at once got into hot conflicts with the House of Deputies, which had refused to vote an increased military budget, and he carried everything with a high hand. His haughtiness and contempt for the members was unbounded. "Constitutions," he once said, when taxed with governing without a constitution, "may be decided in other countries by a change of ministers, but this is not the custom in Prussia. With us, if two political bodies, which cannot go to law, are unable to agree, circumstances decide which of the two is the stronger." And circumstances did so decide, and the Prussian chamber found that Bismarck was the stronger.

In 1863, owing to reasons not necessary to discuss here, Austria and Prussia decided on going to war with Denmark. The Prussian Parliament refused to vote a war credit, whereupon Bismarck boldly replied: "If we find it necessary to go to war we shall do so, with your approval or without." And to war Prussia went. Denmark speedily succumbed and part of her territory was transferred to Prussia and Austria. The war, pithy as it was, was sufficient to enable Prussia to complete her almost perfect army organization and avail was almost immediately made of the opportunity. But it did not remove the hatred which Bismarck's parliamentary course had engendered and an attempt was made to assassinate him. Bismarck was honored by having bestowed upon him the order of the Black Eagle, and he was furthermore made a Prussian count.

He Humbles Austria.

Meantime through Austrian stupidity and Bismarckian diplomacy Austria and Prussia were rapidly drifting into war. It was the opportunity that Bismarck had worked for and waited for, and when Austria ruptured the treaty of Gastein, entered into at the end of the Danish war, the order for the mobilization of the Prussian troops was given. Gen. Moltke, Gen. Roon, Bismarck and King William worked in entire accord, and so well had Bismarck done in his diplomatic work that Italy declared war against Austria at the same moment as Prussia.

While crushing the power of Austria Bismarck diplomatically played with Napoleon, who at first sought to extend the French frontier as it was in 1814, offer-

ing for such consideration to let Prussia have her own way with Austria, and who then, when Austrian power was crushed on the field of Sadowa, sought to gain Prussian support for the seizure of Belgium and Luxemburg. Napoleon gained neither of his objects, while he fatally allowed Austria to be crushed and Germany to rise as a powerful and rapidly uniting nation.

In February, 1867, the North German

Parliament opened in Berlin, with representatives of twenty-two States north of the Main, and in April a constitution was agreed on and Bismarck was made chancellor of the confederation. The three years preceding 1870 were spent by Bismarck in consolidating the union of North and South Germany and by Napoleon in endeavoring to thwart him. And then came Napoleon's mad declaration of war. There is no need to recapitulate the story of the terrible avalanche of blood and destruction that swept over France during the autumn of 1870. Napoleon surrendered his sword on the battlefield of Sedan and his dynasty was forever ended.



THE NEW PRINCE BISMARCK.

To Herbert, the son of the late Prince, has descended the title of his illustrious father and estate at Friedrichsruhe.

On March 1, 1871, the German army entered Paris and the war was over, German unity was an accomplished fact and King William I. was the crowned Emperor of the new German empire. Bismarck received the title of prince and became chancellor.

But Bismarck's work was not ended. He had to conserve what he had established and bulwark Germany against a French war of revenge. The effect of this policy is found in the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy as it exists to-day.

Bismarck's astonishing success in the Franco-Prussian war did not relieve him of political difficulties at home, and in 1877, wearied by parliamentary difficulties and ill health, he tendered his resignation. Germany protested against this act and the Emperor refused to accept his resignation and Bismarck remained chancellor. In 1878 two attempts were made by the socialists to assassinate the Emperor and this led to the enactment of harsh laws against that society. The laws were remorselessly administered and the result was extremely trying to Bismarck.

He Resigns His Office.

In 1888 Emperor William died and Frederick William, between whom and Bismarck there was not much admiration, came to the throne. But he lived as ruler only a brief time and then William II. became Emperor. It was then almost an article of German faith that the Iron Chancellor, as Bismarck was called, would continue to steer the ship of state. It seemed impossible to conceive of a fresh hand at the rudder. But although between Bismarck and the youthful Kaiser there was a bond of admiration and although the latter, at the beginning, learned to lean upon the unifier of the German nation, differences sprang up between them. William issued an order that ministers were to report to him directly instead as heretofore to the chancellor. This was taking power out of the hands of Bismarck and naturally the latter rebelled against the edict and tendered his resignation as chancellor. He had done this so often, when in serious political crises, only to have his resignation rejected by his sovereign, that doubtless Bismarck thought that William would not suffer him to sever his connection with the Government of the nation which he more than any other had built. But William accepted the resignation and in May, 1890, Bismarck laid down the cares of state and retired to his estate of Friedrichsruhe.

He was followed to his retreat by the sympathy of the German people and the admiration of Europe. But it took years to heal the breach between him and William, and it was not until 1894 that the Kaiser and his great subject became reconciled. Bismarck from his Friedrichsruhe retreat had inspired bitter attacks on the Government policy and to the thousands of people from all parts of the empire who visited him had delivered speeches that enkindled political rancor. It was therefore good politics for the Kaiser to seek a reconciliation and, in 1893, he took the first step, when he offered one of his castles to the aged statesman that he might regain his strength, which had been materially impaired. Bismarck

gracefully declined the offer. In January, 1894, William visited Bismarck to visit him in Berlin. The visit was paid in January and Bismarck's reception by the people along his way was such as seldom has been accorded to ruler or subject. The Kaiser's greeting was cordial in the extreme and the following month the Emperor paid a return visit to his great and distinguished subject. The entire empire celebrated the reconciliation as an important historical event.

His Domestic Sorrow.

Soon afterward a crushing blow fell on Bismarck—a blow that made all his subsequent years full of loneliness. In November, 1894, his beloved wife died. She was nine years younger than her husband and had ever been to him since their marriage day in 1847 a faithful and devoted helpmate. In his private life Bismarck was happy and was devoted to his home. Over him the princess, in purely domestic affairs, had a great influence, but this did not extend to his political life. Bismarck was fond of nature and music and as a musician his wife was accomplished. During his entire life Bismarck was a lover of horses and seldom since his school days in Berlin was he unaccompanied by one or more large dogs, such as mastiffs or great danes. He was a lover of good eating and drinking and was a heavy smoker until a few years ago, when he began to suffer from its effects.

A sketch of the great life closed would be incomplete without some reference to the honors heaped upon him by his countrymen. When Bismarck began his political career he was by no means a rich man. He possessed some patrimonial estates, but the domain of Schonhausen, where he was born, had passed out of his control. In 1860, after the successful war with Austria, he purchased the Varzin estate, near Berlin, with the donation that had been accorded him by Prussia in recompense for his diplomatic skill. In 1871 Emperor William presented him with \$300,000 of the indemnity paid by France and with this he purchased the estate of Friedrichsruhe, near Hamburg. It consists of 20,000 acres. Then in 1885, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, the nation bought back by public subscription the old family domain of Schonhausen and presented it to the prince and princess and their children forever. On his eightieth birthday celebration, in 1895, in which the entire nation took part, he was the recipient of great and resplendent honors.

Nor would a sketch of Bismarck be complete without reference to his colonial policy. Under him Germany branched out as a colonial rival to Great Britain, and where formerly she did not have an acre of soil outside the fatherland, she now ranks as one of the great colonial powers of the world. Her flag floats from the great lakes at the head waters of the Nile to the shores of the Indian ocean. Vast areas in southwestern Africa and back of the Gulf of Guinea acknowledge her sovereignty. She is firmly established on the great island of Papua and has possession of many of the important groups that stretch across the South Pacific ocean.

Summary of His Character.

But whatever the success of Bismarck's political life there is much in it that Anglo-Saxon civilization will not approve. As a statesman Bismarck was arbitrary, self-willed, imperious and unscrupulous. His political ideas were those of a born feudalist. He governed with the strong hand of absolute power and crushed out every attempt to assert the political freedom of the individual or the masses. He was an absolute believer in the "divine right" of kings and the throne and the army were regarded by him as the only foundation of the state. Sound in his foreign political relations, he made blunders in domestic affairs, cheating the people with a semblance of liberty and self-government. Viewed in the light of history, when time shall have furnished a truer



BISMARCK LEAVING EMPEROR'S PALACE AFTER RESIGNING.

perspective, Bismarck will stand forth as a man who was eminently fitted to realize the ideal hopes and aspirations of the German people, but as a man with many human failings. It remains to be seen how long Germany shall endure along the lines which he established.

First Standing Army.

The first standing army of which there is any record was organized by King Saul, 1003 B. C. The army of Xerxes, in invading Greece, numbered 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horses, 480 B. C. The first standing army of modern times was maintained in France by Charles VII., 1445. Standing armies were first established in England by Charles I., 1638.

Remarkable Irrigation.

No fewer than 12,000,000 acres of land have been made fruitful in the Sahara desert, an enterprise representing perhaps the most remarkable example of irrigation by means of artesian wells which can anywhere be found.

Too many people are looking for a chance to sit down. If you get along, you must keep on your feet.

THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

Distinguished Statesman, Soldier, Diplomat and Unifier of the German Empire.



died. In 1862 William, who had succeeded Frederick William IV. In January, 1861, recalled Bismarck and sent him as minister to Paris. Bismarck had before this time become convinced that Prussia would have to fight with Austria for supremacy in Germany and with France for the ownership of the Rhine, something to which Napoleon's wild ambition aspired, and in Paris Bismarck had opportunity to spy into French affairs. Within a few

months, however, he was recalled to take the position of premier and minister of foreign affairs. Bismarck at once got into hot conflicts with the House of Deputies, which had refused to vote an increased military budget, and he carried everything with a high hand. His haughtiness and contempt for the members was unbounded. "Constitutions," he once said, when taxed with governing without a constitution, "may be decided in other countries by a change of ministers, but this is not the custom in Prussia. With us, if two political bodies, which cannot go to law, are unable to agree, circumstances decide which of the two is the stronger." And circumstances did so decide, and the Prussian chamber found that Bismarck was the stronger.

FORT WRANGEL NEWS

A. G. SCHRIEDER, CHAS. A. HOPP
Editors and Publishers.

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THE VICTORIAN.

Inspector A. Fleming on her Convoy the Alpha. He Talks Interestingly of the trip to St. Michaels.

Inspector Fleming was a passenger on the Cottage City to Sitka and return. He was formerly from Oregon and is a good conscientious officer. The principle business of an inspector on an American boat is to keep liquors away from the Indians. Our seat at the table was behind that of Mr. Fleming and we kept him pretty busy answering our questions upon such matters as we thought would interest our readers. Mr. Fleming says that Killisnoo is the hardest place in this part of Alaska for an inspector. The boat laid there all night and the inspector didn't sleep during that time and the Indians stayed with him from the time the boat tied up until she left. The Indians at that place have whistling signs, and from the description given us, he must have had a hard night of it. They must have wanted some whiskey pretty badly to stay up all night long. But you ask, "who lets them have it?" Some of the employees are always willing to run the chances of letting them have it.

Inspector Fleming was on the Alpha during the trip to St. Michaels where she conveyed the Victorian up to that place. It will be remembered how the morning the Victorian left Fort Wrangel for the north in company with some other river boats, and what a noise she made. It was early in the morning and she bellowed and blowed until she woke up everybody in the town. A few days afterward she returned to this city with her back broken and some superfluous holes in her bottom. After a few weeks hard work the ship surgeon got her in repair, and on the 18th of last August, at 11 a. m., she started a second time for St. Michael.

"That was quite a trip you had to St. Michael. Can't you give me some little account of the voyage?" was asked of the Inspector.

"Oh yes, I enjoyed it very much and we had a nice voyage. After leaving Fort Wrangel we passed through the narrows and reached Frederick's straits where the Victorian broke a casting, which was repaired in about two hours. On the 18th and 19th of August we had fine weather and on the latter date went into Frederick bay to a native village named Hoonae which was remarkable on account of the number of dogs it contained.

"We reached the main ocean at Cross sound and ran along about twenty miles from the shore. On Sunday the 21st the weather was thick—a heavy fog—and we made for Yakutat bay for shelter. Yakutat is an Indian village with two stores run by white men. There were thirty disappointed miners there. They crossed the glacier near there. That took three weeks time. They had to carry fuel with them and after enduring untold hardships, found nothing.

"We left that place on Wednesday and on Friday the 26th we encountered bad weather and a heavy fog, and ran into Port Dick. Leaving there we arrived at Karluk on the 29th. On the 31st it stormed all night and the anchors were out. The Victorian kept up a full head of steam, a man at the wheel and the engineer at the throttle during the entire night.

"I forgot to say that Capt. York was in charge of the Victorian and Capt. Lewis is her river commander. While at that place the two captains went to visit a steamer that was anchored in the bay. They went to her in a small Whitehall boat and while returning to the Victorian, the little thing capsized. Capt. York couldn't swim, but Capt. Lewis saved him although he went down three times. The two men were rescued by a small boat from the steamer, by men who saw the boat turn over. They put the cranky boat on the Victorian, but as soon as Capt. York got able to be about, he took an axe and made kindling wood of it.

"On Sept. 1st we reached Eyak Bay which is a fine harbor. A cannery is located there and fish are abundant. On the 4th we got into Cold bay. We were having bad weather, but on the 6th

it moderated and we started out.

"After the 7th we enjoyed fine weather and on the 9th at 1 a. m. we passed Northwest Cape and entered Behring sea. On Sept. 11th we sighted Nuvik island at 5 p. m., and on Tuesday the 13th we arrived at St. Michaels. We traveled 250 miles out of sight of land, between Northwest Cape and Nuvik island.

"The Victorian loaded at once and started up the Yukon with good prospects for reaching Dawson before navigation closed.

"One thing that interested me especially was the codfish banks off Kodiak island. The fish are of the very best quality and will open quite an industry soon no doubt.

"Our return trip was without special interest except only that while making for Dutch Harbor on Sept. 19th, the Alpha struck a whale while running at full speed and the blow was so severe that the passengers felt the shock. Striking a whale in such a manner is an unusual occurrence."

Our New Judge.

Judge Tustin, wife and son, arrived in the city last week, and the Judge at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of U. S. Commissioner, as the successor of Judge Jackson. We have known Judge Tustin since 1891 and can testify to his worth as a man and citizen, and as a lawyer he is one of the very best. He was actively engaged in the practice in the state of Oregon for the past twenty years and is regarded as one of the leaders of the bar of that state. During our trip to Sitka we met a number of persons who knew the Judge, all of whom spoke of him in the highest praise. "Wrangel has the best commissioner in Alaska," is what we heard said by the lawyers a number of times while away, when speaking of the Judge.

Mrs. Judge Tustin was very severely injured by a fall before she left her Oregon home, and is still confined to her room, and since his arrival in the city, the Judge sprained his ankle, so that he is also laid up for repairs.

Mr. Clyde McLain Donald of Milwaukee arrived in the city yesterday from up the Stikine. He will winter in this city. Not less than 300 prospectors will make Fort Wrangel their home for the winter.

Notice to Creditors.

Before K. M. Jackson, United States Commissioner for the District of Alaska, holding court at Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

In the matter of the estate of Shustack, an Indian, formerly called Hish-ta-day, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Shustack, an Indian, formerly called Hish-ta-day, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present and exhibit them together with the necessary vouchers within six months after the fourth publication of this notice, to the undersigned administrator at the office of Henry Drum & Co., in the town of Fort Wrangel, in the District of Alaska, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in said town of Fort Wrangel.

Dated at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, this 12th day of October, 1898.

C. H. SUNDMACHER, Administrator of the estate of Shustack, an Indian, formerly called Hish-ta-day, deceased.

First publication Oct. 12th 1898.

NOTICE.

GEORGE A. PRITCHETT, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustees and Executor's Act, notice is hereby given that creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of George A. Pritchett, late of Glenora, Cassiar, B. C., who died on the 7th of September, 1898, Administration of whose estate and effects was granted to James Porter, of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar, and Duncan McKinnon, of Wrangel, Alaska, by the will of the said George A. Pritchett (deceased) dated the Twenty-Seventh day of June, 1895, at Wrangel, Alaska, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims and demands to the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon, at their residences aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of November, 1898. And notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of the above mentioned day, the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George A. Pritchett amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have then had notice, and the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claims the said James Porter and Duncan McKinnon have had no notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1898.

(Signed) JAMES PORTER, (Signed) DUNCAN MCKINNON, Administrators of the Estate. Date of first publication Sept. 28, 1898.

It is commendable to be good, to be honest and to be just to your fellow men. Bad conduct is not only indicative of a vicious nature, but it shows a lack of education and refinement. From the business man's point of view, from the pleasure seeker's standpoint, and from every point of reckoning it is reasonable to be right. Every sane being knows that he ought to be good for self interest if for no other reason. But there is a vast difference between being good for the sake of doing one's duty, and being good for posing purposes. There are people who overdo the goodness act and they disgust everybody. Goodness is their trademark. They proclaim their wonderful goodness in every move where there is a spectator. It is their specialty. Such a person is a fraud and a hypocrite. A guilty woman who has not been "found out" is the loudest in condemning the one whose guilt is known. The man who jogs along doing his duty without making any fuss about it has more genuine worth than a whole field of posers. Keep a safe distance from the people who constantly keep their goodness on exhibition. They have either been miserably corrupt or are grossly hypocritical or void of sense. In either case they make poor associates—EX.

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FORT WRANGEL

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Organized Feb. 10th 1897.

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Treasurer.....GEORGE SHAKES

N. B. Every Thursday evening the rooms are thrown open to the ladies for social amusements.

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BRUNO GREIF, Proprietor.

The New Brewery Building is so far completed that it has been occupied and used for some time past.

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FINE, LARGE BREWERY

—AND—

the Latest Improved Machinery

Comes an increase of product and consequently at a reduced cost of manufacture. My customers shall share this saving with me.

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The finest lunch counter in the city which is always well provided with the very best of everything.

Refreshments the Very Best. Patronize a Home Industry.

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FIFE-ALASKA CO.

224 and 625 Front St.

Dealer in General Merchandise

SUBSCRIPTIONS
ONE YEAR \$3.00
SIX MONTHS 1.50
THREE MONTHS .75

Advertising Rates
ON APPLICATION

THE ADVERTISING MEDIUM
of
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

FIRST CLASS
JOB WORK
A SPECIALTY
SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED

READ THE

..NEWS..

AND GET THE

..NEWS..

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

This company's New, Large, Fast and Elegant Steamers leave and arrive as follows:

Leave San Francisco	Leave Puget Sound	Arrive Wrangel	Leave Dyea & Skaguay	Due Sitka	Leave Sitka	Leave Wrangel	Due Puget Sound	Due San Francisco
Oct. 3	Oct. 12	7 Oct.	11 Oct.	14	Oct. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 19
" 8	" 17	" 13	" 18	" 21	" 16	" 19	" 22	" 26
" 13	" 22	" 18	" 23	" 26	" 21	" 24	" 27	" 31
" 18	" 27	" 23	" 28	" 31	" 26	" 29	" 30	" 3
" 23	" 31	" 28	" 31	" 3	" 31	" 3	" 6	" 8
" 28	" 6	" 31	" 4	" 7	" 6	" 8	" 11	" 13
" 31	" 9	" 4	" 7	" 10	" 9	" 11	" 14	" 16
" 6	" 12	" 7	" 10	" 13	" 14	" 16	" 19	" 21
" 11	" 17	" 12	" 15	" 18	" 19	" 21	" 24	" 26

The above dates are only approximate. For further information obtain folder. The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice. Steamer's sailing dates, and hour of sailing. AGENTS—MCKINNON WHARF & FORWARDING CO., WRANGEL: Sitka, Ed. De Groff; Skaguay, F. A. TWITCHELL; Supt. for Alaska, H. F. ROBINSON, Juneau; N. POSTEN, Portland, Ore.; D. F. TROWBRIDGE, P. S. Supt. Seattle Wash.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., GEN'L AGTS, San Francisco, Cal....

TIDE TIME TABLE.

(Seattle Time.)

OCTOBER, 1908.

HIGH.	LOW.
26—11:12 a. m.	5:28 a. m.
11:53 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
27—11:54 a. m.	5:49 a. m.
12:51 p. m.	6:24 p. m.
28—	6:37 a. m.
12:1 p. m.	7:3 p. m.
29—1:38 a. m. (Full Moon)	7:10 a. m.
1:11 p. m.	7:48 p. m.
30—2:22 a. m.	7:48 a. m.
1:46 p. m.	8:27 p. m.
31—3:3 a. m.	8:23 a. m.
2:11 p. m.	9:6 p. m.

THE LOCAL FIELD.

Items of Interest Dished Up in Brief for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Remember 322 Front St. is The Hunt Grocery Co.

Choicest Spices, Teas and Coffees at 322 Front St.

Finest Salad oils and Sauces at 322 Front St. VERY CHEAP.

Mrs. Clarence Thwing has been on the sick list the past week.

The Book Exchange at 322 Front St. is popular these long evenings.

W. J. Sully has a large supply of dry wood for sale, at moderate prices.

Chief Deputy W. P. McBride went down to the sound country this week.

Try those Evaporated Apricots—Choicest in town at 12½ c per lb, 322 Front St.

For Sale—A few windows and doors—cheap. Apply to Dr. R. B. Davy—512 Front street.

Extra copies of the News are on sale at the Hunt Grocery Co. and S. Strouse's Tobacco Store.

Mr. Willoughby Clark and M. J. Cochran are on the Cottage City on their way to Sound parts.

Mrs. T. G. Wilson has been confined to her bed for the past three weeks with symptoms of typhoid fever.

Jee, the soldier barber, still continues to improve. Two more new windows—plenty of light—good work.

Notice the card of Dr. K. N. McAlpin in this issue and when in need of dental work of any kind give him a call.

Nice bread, pies and cakes at the San Francisco Bakery. Large five and ten cent loaves. Everything baked fresh every day.

We forgot to call the attention of our readers, last week, to the ad of the Totem Pole Drug Store, Dr. R. B. Davy, proprietor.

Marshal Grant returned from a trip to Sitka on the Cottage City. The business connected with his office is always correct.

Mr. A. Stark will have charge of the building of the new sidewalk on Second street, for which the Ladies Aid Society are furnishing the money.

Go to the Totem Pole Drug Store, 512 Front street for drugs, toilet articles, photographic views, Indian curios, etc. Dr. R. B. Davy, Proprietor.

The finest stock of Perfumery ever brought to Fort Wrangel at the Wrangel Drug Co. They are overstocked on this article and you can get a low down price.

We were pleased to meet Mr. W. S. Staley, the deputy marshal at Juneau, and Bob Street, the deputy at Douglas Island. Marshal Shoup has the happy faculty of selecting the right men.

There were fourteen ladies present at the last meeting of the Ladies Aid Society at the home of Mrs. Thwing. A large amount of sewing was done besides the social enjoyment of the afternoon.

Hon. Henry Drum and his charming wife left the city for Tacoma, their former home, last Tuesday. Mr. Drum will return sometime during the winter, but Mrs. Drum has probably gone to stay.

Mr. M. Manson, formerly of this place, but who is now located at Juneau, was a passenger on the Cottage City for the sound last Tuesday. We much regretted to lose Mr. Manson and his family.

Lilly Sullivan, a native girl that has been with the Dr. Thwing family for five years last past, was injured by a fall last Sunday. The shock was very severe and for twenty-four hours her life was in peril, but she is now out of danger. Dr. Davy is the attending physician.

We were pleased to meet Mr. Ed. Russell, Sr., of the Dyea Press, coming from Sitka to this place on the Cottage City. Mr. Russell is a thorough newspaper man in all its branches and gets up a good paper. Socially he is a rattling good fellow and it is a pity that the bottom has so completely dropped out of his town.

COURT AT SITKA.

How Judge Johnson Accommodates the Lawyers and Litigants. Prompt Dispatch of Business.

The senior editor of the News was a passenger on the Cottage City from Juneau to Sitka last week. The boat arrived at the island city on Sunday afternoon. To some of the lawyers, Judge Johnson stated that he would open court after midnight for the transaction of such business as might come before him. The boat remains in that port only eighteen hours and as there are only two boats a month, unless the business of the lawyers could be attended to while the boat remained in the city they would have to stay in that place for about two weeks, or, in other words, lose two weeks time besides being compelled to pay a big hotel bill. Rather than put the lawyers in such a position, Judge Johnson opens court at midnight and runs the law and equity machine until the matters are all ground through. Few indeed are the judges who would do this under any circumstances, but the Judge is not one of the ordinary type of men, for while he is one of the very best of judges, he is also kind and considerate and does not consider it beneath his dignity to accommodate the lawyers and litigants. There was a strong fight made against Judge Johnson's confirmation, but after a fair trial, he has given such general satisfaction that the lawyers, who are more interested than anybody, wouldn't exchange under any circumstances. The more one sees of Judge Johnson on the bench the more he admires him. Of all the judges that ever lived, Samuel, of Biblical fame, run the most satisfactory law and equity court of which we have any knowledge, but if Judge Johnson continues in the course he has adopted he will probably be a close second. Why, it's really a pleasure to have the Judge decide against you, he does it so nice, so easy, so gracefully that you hardly know that you have been "stepped on."

Court opened at 15 minutes after 12 and adjourned one minute before 5. A look around the court room showed up a goodly number being present. Marshal Shoup was there in person. Clerk Elliot sat at his table, good natured, and dispatched business with promptness. Among the lawyers were H. A. Day of the firm of Church & Day of Skagway. Day is a good lawyer and a most companionable fellow to travel with. R. W. Jennings and a Mr. Price also from that thriving little city. The former we all know for he was formerly from this place and everybody knows that Jennings understands his business as a lawyer. From Juneau there were two able lawyers, Mr. Donahoe and Judge Winn. The latter was from Whatcom, Wash., where he was superior court judge for four years. The Judge probably has the best paying practice of any lawyer in Alaska. Socially the Judge is one of the best of men. He is tall and growing taller, thin and getting thinner, but retains his good looks and conversational powers that are unlimited. We don't like to give the Judge away, but during the absence of his better half will say that he was a great favorite on the boat among the female women passengers.

The new attorney for Alaska, Col. Frederichs, was in the court room for a while. He is a fine appearing man and brought with him a reputation of being a good lawyer. He seems to be one of those courteous, accommodating men and we believe he will prove a very satisfactory official to the people of Alaska. From our own town were Willoughby Clark, M. J. Cochran and A. G. McBride. Everybody knows Clark. He can quote more poetry and tell better stories than any man in Alaska.

As soon as court adjourned, the lawyers all bade the Judge good bye and away they went for rest and sleep. This is not the first time the Judge has opened court after 12 Sunday night and we understand it has occurred several times before.

You Must Have Them.

A full supply of paper, envelopes and writing material at prices to suit the buyer at the Wrangel Drug Co.

Judge Sundmacher has got into a new suit of clothes and looks as handsome as a young girl.

The many friends of Mrs. Bennett are pained to learn of her continued illness and hope there may be immediate relief for her.

Mrs. Palmer is planning a visit to her children down in the Sound country soon. We hope she will enjoy her much needed rest.

D. W. Yates came down from the Iskut river yesterday and will return the last of the week. He brought Dr. Mallery and John H. Kelly, of Boston, and the Rev. Mr. Calvert and wife of Milwaukee down with him in an open boat and they will remain in Wrangel for the winter.

FOUR DAYS IN JUNEAU.

A Live Entertaining Lot of Town Builders. Manager Robinson at Alaska What.

The News man had the pleasure of spending four days in Juneau last week. We had been to the town several times before while on the way to Sitka, but not to stop off. We were agreeably surprised, for the town is going right ahead in spite of the dull times in other portions of Alaska. A great many buildings are being put up and with a good system of water works, electric lights, good streets and sidewalks, Juneau is putting on city airs with becoming grace and dignity.

We have often wondered what kept Juneau up. It is going right ahead and there is nothing in sight, but if you go across the channel to Douglass or Treadwell, some three or four miles, you strike the greatest stamp mills in the world. That high mountain just back of Juneau looks innocent, but at its base flows a stream of water that has its source way up in the mountains and along that creek are located a number of stamp mills and placer claims. The Last Chance company has some valuable property just back of town and is putting in a tunnel through which to run the water from the creek and it is estimated that the company will expend from \$150,000 to \$200,000 before it will realize anything. The drills are run with compressed air and the corporation has an unlimited amount of capital at its command.

While in the city we dropped into the office of Mr. H. F. Robinson the Alaska manager of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. We were to a certain extent disappointed in meeting him, for men holding his position, after years of toil, usually become "cranky" and not easily approachable, but Mr. Robinson is the exact opposite, and we found him one of the most pleasant gentlemen we ever had the pleasure of meeting. The News man is always after something of interest for the readers of that paper, and the good natured Manager will be surprised to know that he was interviewed by us while we were in his office.

"What are the future mining prospects for South-eastern Alaska in your opinion?" was asked by the News man.

"There will be a wonderful increase during the next year—doubled within the next twelve months. The output during that time will be doubled, and I am only speaking of the country surrounding this city. By June 1st of next year the number of stamps will have been increased by 700, 600 of which will be dropping by the 1st of next March."

"The position you hold brings you in touch with the country south of you and what can you say for it?"

"All the information I have received is very promising for the country south of here. Prince of Wales island especially is reported to me as warranting development, but up to the present time but little has been done to clearly show the amount of ore that exists. Yes, next year will be a prosperous year for Southeastern Alaska in my opinion."

"Have you ever seen any Alaska wheat?" was a question that Manager Robinson asked of the writer.

"Alaska what?" Well that got away with us. We thought of Col. Crittenden's garden, his cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, etc., of Barnes' currants, clover and timothy, of McKinnon's apple tree and strawberries, but as to Alaska wheat, that was a revelation. "No, I guess I never saw Alaska wheat," said the writer. The Manager stepped to the safe and produced a gold brick which we lifted and it was as heavy as a sack of flour and valued at \$7,000, and hereafter we will know what Alaska wheat is.

Mr. Robinson has been with the Pacific Coast people at Juneau for the past two and a half years and it has made no mistake in keeping him in his present position.

Notice.

After November 1st, milk will be 12½ cents per quart to regular customers, and to others 15 cents.

21-23 WRANGEL DAIRY CO.

I take this method of publicly extending my thanks to Mr. Duncan McKinnon for the use of his hall for a school room for the months of August and September. Such gratuitous help is thankfully received and I sincerely hope and pray that peace and prosperity may follow him through life.

ADA E. SPARHAWK.

A Halloween Social will be given at the Opera House Saturday evening by the Ladies Aid Society. The program promises to be a very enjoyable one, judging from the committee, who are up-to-date entertainers, in every sense of the word. The committee is composed of the following well known Society ladies: Mesdames Cagle, McKeand and Lindsey.

FORT WRANGEL

ALASKA

A Growing Young City,

Great Natural Resources

On same latitude of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Riga, Moscow and Tobolsk, and south of the great Cities of St. Petersburg and Archangel.

Wrangel is the center of an inhabitable area of 45,000 square miles rich in Timber, Fish, Coal, Petroleum, Furs, Game, Cereals, Vegetables, Small Fruits, Marble, Building Stone, Gold, Silver, Lead, Iron, Copper and Sulphur.

The climate of Southeastern Alaska is comparatively mild, being influenced by the Great Japanese Current, and is much the same as the British Isles under the Gulf Stream

The new land law gives each settler eighty acres.

Transportation facilities are regular Steamship lines with the United States and Canada.

The harbor is safe, deep and commodious, is at the mouth of Stikeen river, navigable for 150 miles into the Cassiar District.

If you are interested in Southeastern Alaska, the Twenty-Five Thousand Club can give you valuable information.

For any specific information as to Land, Settlements, Manufactures, Mines, &c., &c.,

Address

Twenty-Five Thousand Club,

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

Dear Madam:
Your grocer is authorized
to pay you back your money
if you don't like Schilling's
Best baking powder.

No questions asked.
San Francisco J.A. Schilling & Company

A writer has calculated that from a
single pair of New York rats there
will spring in three years 650,000 dis-
cendants.

Dr. Albert C. Peale reports to the
government that there are 8,823 known
mineral springs in the United States.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the
diseased portion of the ear. There is only one
way to cure deafness, and that is by constitu-
tional remedies. Deafness is caused by an in-
flamed condition of the mucous lining of the
Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets in-
flamed you have a rumbling sound or im-
perfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed
deafness is the result, and unless the inflamma-
tion can be taken out and this tube restored to
its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed
forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by
catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed
condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any
case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can
not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for
circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The German timber trade has in-
creased enormously with the advent of
railways through the Black Forest, the
Odenwald and the Thuringenwald.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of
Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's

Breakfast
Cocoa
Absolutely Pure,
Delicious,
Nutritious.

Costs Less Than ONE CENT a Cup.

Be sure that you get the Genuine Article,
made at DORCHESTER, MASS. by
WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.

WHEAT Make money by successful
speculation in Chicago. We
buy and sell wheat on mar-
gins. Fortunes have been
made on a small beginning by trading in fu-
tures. Write for full particulars. Best of re-
ference given. Several years' experience on the
Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowl-
edge of the business. Send for our free refer-
ence book. DOWLING, HOPKINS & Co.,
Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in
Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Wash.

WILL & FINCK CO'S **SPRING EYE GRASS**
BAG NEEDLES.....
Plain or with Cutter. The best needle in the mar-
ket. Used by all sack sewers. For sale by all gen-
eral merchandise stores, or by
WILL & FINCK CO.,
820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

A Beautiful Present

In order to further introduce **ELASTIC STARCH** (Flat Iron Brand),
the manufacturers, J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., of Keokuk, Iowa, have
decided to **GIVE AWAY** a beautiful present with each package of
starch sold. These presents are in the form of

Beautiful Pastel Pictures

They are 13x19 inches in size, and are entitled as follows:

Lilacs and
Pansies.

Pansies
and
Marguerites.

Wild
American
Poppies.

Lilacs and
Iris.



These rare pictures, four in number, by the renowned pastel artist,
R. LeRoy, of New York, have been chosen from the very choicest subjects
in his studio and are now offered for the first time to the public.

The pictures are accurately reproduced in all the colors used in the ori-
ginals, and are pronounced by competent critics, works of art.

Pastel pictures are the correct thing for the home, nothing surpassing
them in beauty, richness of color and artistic merit.
One of these pictures
will be given away
with each package of
purchased of your grocer. It is the best laundry starch on the market, and
is sold for 10 cents a package. Ask your grocer for this starch and get a
beautiful picture.

ALL GROCERS KEEP ELASTIC STARCH. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

MUSIC FOR INVALIDS.

Miss Anna Estell Wilson, of New
York, has found a decidedly novel oc-
cupation. She prepares music for in-
valids. She says that although the
healing power of music is yet only
dimly perceived, nevertheless physi-
cians acknowledge that its proper use
produces highly beneficial effects. Un-
der the influence of certain kinds of
music the nerve cells, if depleted or too
relaxed, may be stimulated to more
vigorous action. Music of an opposite
character will diminish too great ner-
vous activity and tend to produce a
condition of peace and restfulness.
Several physicians commend Miss Wil-
son's system. She does not say any-
thing about how many different dis-
eases of the nerves one piano in a flat
house is capable of producing in a very
short time.

THE BIGGEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD.

A German has just completed a bicycle that
has one wheel nine feet in diameter. Two
people ride it—one on each side of the monster
wheel. It runs as easily as a smaller bicycle
because of its scientific construction. The
scientific formula of Hostetter's Stomach Bit-
ters is the reason of its great virtues in making
the weak strong, and in curing most of the
every-day ailments of men and women. If
your health is poor, try a bottle.

In fasting feasts the sect of Jains, in
India, is far ahead of all rivals.
Fasts of from 30 to 40 days are very
common, and once a year they are said
to abstain from food for 75 days.

The action of castor oil, supposed
by some experiments to depend upon
a body from the castor seeds suspended
in the oil, has been found by Meyer to
be due to the ricinoleic acid of the oil it-
self.

Cut glassware would be more popular
if dealers would cut prices.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fluor or nervousness.
After first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great
Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial
bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 26
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Albert C. Peale reports to the
government that there are 8,823 known
mineral springs in the United States.

WAGONS IMPROVED.

The new improved Stoughton wagons
stand the racket. Three more car loads are
on the way. It pays to have the best.
Write for free catalogue. JOHN POOLE,
sole agent, foot of Morrison street, Port-
land, Or.

A seven-foot granite monument in
the Upper Harz, Germany, has an iron
tablet inscribed: "Here, in the year
1847, the first trials were made with
the cultivation of the potato."

I know that my life was saved by Piso's
Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller,
Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Scarpology is the art of reading char-
acter from the shoe soles. According
to a Swiss physician, a symmetrically
worn heel and sole indicate an ener-
getic, faithful, well-balanced character.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

Cut flowers can be tinted almost any
color by means of aniline dyes which
are absorbed with the water.

When dead bodies are entered as a
cargo on a ship, they are often recorded
on the invoices as "statuary" or "nat-
ural history specimens," to allay the
superstitious fears of the crew.

Mr. Maxim's new gun will throw a
ton of wet compressed gun cotton five
miles, with the effect of destroying
everything afloat within the space of
132,025 feet of where it falls.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Custom of the Nations in Dispos-
ing of Them.

One of the least pleasant incidents
for the individual during the war with
Spain would be to be taken prisoner.
Still, as Spain makes claims to civiliza-
tion, it would not be so bad as though
the were an absolutely savage or even
a barbarous country. The usages of
civilized nations regarding captives
conform in a general way to these prin-
ciples and rules.

All members of an enemy nation are
enemies, though all are not treated
alike. The general rule obtains that
"no use of force against an enemy is
awful unless it is necessary to accom-
plish the purposes of war," and the
practical application of it, refined
through centuries, has led to exempting
many classes from capture.

The custom of nations exempts from
capture the persons of the sovereign
and his family, officers of the civil gov-
ernment, women and children, farmers,
mechanics, artisans, laborers, men of
science and letters, and generally all
those engaged in ordinary civil pur-
suits, unless actually taken in arms.

Count Bismarck even maintained in
1870 that the crews of merchant ves-
sels could not be made prisoners.

The Geneva or Red Cross convention
exempted hospital and ambulance at-
tendants and chaplains attached to hos-
pitals and ambulances from capture as
prisoners.

By early custom soldiers, when taken
in war, were killed. They may be
killed to-day in case of absolute neces-
sity—for example, if prisoners impede
the movements of an army necessary
to its preservation.

Later, captives were made slaves.
After that the custom of holding them
for ransom came into vogue.

During the seventeenth century ex-
changes of prisoners became frequent,
but exchanging prisoners is not obliga-
tory if the captors prefer to hold for
ransom or to leave their own com-
mands in the enemy's hands.

Prisoners are frequently allowed to
return to their own country on promise
not to engage again in hostilities
against the captors.

Perhaps the world will some day ac-
knowledge the nobility of the spy, but
it is doubtful if contending forces will
ever cease to hang or shoot him when
he is taken and convicted.

War Chat.

The Franco-German war cost \$3,000,-
000,000.

Santiago bombardment powder cost
\$1,000,000.

England's ordnance survey map cost
\$20,000,000.

The army of Germany boasts eight
women colonels.

Yellow fever killed 11,500 Spanish
soldiers in Cuba.

A Red Cross nurse won a husband
among her patients.

Spain has sent to Cuba 1,000 tons of
medicines, etc., in three years.

Our oldest vessel still in service, the
schooner Polly, was built in 1805.

To escape from Ceuta Jail a prisoner
must swim the Strait of Gibraltar.

The demand for cavalry horses has
revived the equine industry in Wyom-
ing.

Our coast signal service system ex-
tends all the way from Bar Harbor to
Galveston.

Profanity is forbidden by both the
army and the navy regulations of the
United States.

"By the sword of my father" is one
of the most convincing oaths a French-
man can use.

The Constitution forbids the Presi-
dent leaving the United States while
he is President.

The sword of Napoleon was laid un-
sheathed on the pillow where rested his
lifeless head.

During the siege of Paris no fewer
than 22,000,000 letters sailed out of the
city in the fifty-four balloons.

The breaking of the sword in halves
and throwing the weapon at the feet
of an enemy is the expression of insub-
ordination, the spirit that admits de-
feat, but remains unconquered.

Searchlights are such good targets
for the enemy's guns that the Germans
are arranging to throw the light first
on a mirror and thence on the enemy,
thereby concealing its real source.

The World's Newspaper Output.

The total number of copies of news-
papers printed throughout the world in
one year is 12,000,000,000. To print
these requires 781,240 tons of paper, or
1,562,480,000 pounds, while it would take
the fastest press in London 333 years
to print a single year's edition, which
would produce a stack of papers nearly
fifty miles high.

Using the Same Old Bait.

"Hello, over there! What bait are you
fishing with?"

"One minute. A whopper's nibbling
at my hook and I'm fishing with 'bated
breath just now.'"

"Yes, I smell it now. Be over in a
minute!"—Sports Afield.

Daily Addition to the Sea.

The quantity of water discharged ev-
ery day into the sea by all the rivers
of the world has been estimated to be
about thirty-six cubic miles.

All some women talk about is—well
about eighteen hours daily.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

The Doctor Slocum System Has
Proven Beyond Any Doubt Its
Positive Power Over the
Dread Disease.

EXTERMINATING THE CURSE OF AGES

By Special Arrangement with the Doctor, Three Free Bottles
Will be Sent to All Readers of This Paper.

The Doctor Slocum System,
as the name implies, is a com-
prehensive and complete sys-
tem of treatment, which at-
tacks every vulnerable point
of the disease and completely
vanquishes it. It leaves no
point unguarded; it leaves
no phase of the trouble neg-
lected; it cures, and cures
ever, Weak Lungs, Coughs,
Bronchitis, Catarrh,
Consumption and all
other throat and lung
diseases by absolutely
obliterating the cause.



EDITORIAL NOTE.—The Doctor Slocum System is Medicine reduced to an
Exact Science by the World's most Famous Physician. All readers of this paper,
anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives or friends, may
have three free bottles as represented in the above illustration, with complete
directions, pamphlets, testimonials, advice, etc., by sending their full address to
Dr. T. A. Slocum, the Slocum Building, New York City. This is a plain, honest,
straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the merits of The New System of
Treatment that Cures, and we advise all sufferers to accept this philanthropic
offer at once. When writing the Doctor please mention this paper. All letters
receive immediate and careful attention.



EPILEPTIC SPELLS

"Not to take a cure for an otherwise fatal
disease is to practically commit suicide."

EDITOR'S NOTE.—All sufferers are advised to send for Gratuitous Expert Advice and a Free
Bottle of this New Discovery, which is an Unfailing Cure for any and all of the frightful forms of
Epilepsy and allied nervous diseases. When writing Doctor May, please mention this paper.

According to Nilsson, the zoologist,
the weight of the Greenland whale is
100 tons, or 224,000 pounds, or equal to
that of 88 elephants, or 440 bears.

The attention of the public is called
to the professional work of Dr. T. H.
White, No. 271 1/2 Morrison street,
Portland, Or. His electrical appli-
ances are the most modern, and his
crown and bridge work is of such artis-
tic form and finish, that his patients
are delighted not only with the looks,
but with the comfort they receive from
the use of such artificial work. All
operations are painless under his meth-
ods. See that your teeth are properly
sawed for and that by a skillful dentist.
There is no need to suffer the discom-
forts of broken-down and stained teeth
when they can be made useful and
pleasant to look upon without pain.

YOUR LIVER Is It Wrong? Get It Right. Keep It Right.

Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three
doses will make you feel better. Get it from
your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or
from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

If You Suffer

From Epilepsy, Epileptic Spells, Fits,
St. Vitus' Dance, Falling Sickness,
Vertigo, etc., have children or
relatives that do so, or know
people that are afflicted,
My New Discovery,

Epilepticide,

Will cure them, and all you are asked to
do is to send for a Free Bottle and try it.
I am quite prepared to abide by the
result. It has cured thousands where
everything else has failed. Please give
full name, AGE, and postoffice and
express address

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Special instruction in music, modern
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lege preparation a specialty. The
Christmas term will open September
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CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big 64 for unnatural
discharges, inflammations,
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Painless, and not astrin-
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\$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75.
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AND SOUTH

TIME SCHEDULE.

In Effect February 13th, 1908.

TRAINS LEAVE SEATTLE.
For Spokane, Roseland, St. Paul
and the East 5:00 a. m. and
7:30 a. m.
*For Portland 7:30 a. m.
*For Aberdeen 7:30 a. m.
*For Tacoma 7:30 a. m.
*For Seattle 7:30 a. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT SEATTLE.
From Spokane, Roseland, St.
Paul and the East 7:30 a. m.
From Portland 11:00 p. m.
*From Olympia 6:25 p. m.
*From Aberdeen 6:25 p. m.
*From Tacoma 6:25 p. m.
*From Seattle 6:25 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday. All others daily.
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Equally low rates to all points East.

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THE FORT WRANGEL NEWS.

Additional Locals and Items of Interest.

The News is always for sale at S.
Strouse's Cigar store and the Hunt
Grocery Co.

Mr. J. A. Hunter has been elected a
member of the Board of Managers in
place of Dr. Volney McAlpin, who left
on the Topeka.

Miss Lizzie Morris, of the Friend's
Mission at Kake Village on Kuprianoff
Island has been visiting at Mrs.
Thwing's for two or three weeks past.

Mrs. J. G. Harvey, lately proprietor
of the Dawson House, with her daughter,
left on the Topeka, last Thursday.
She goes to spend the winter with her
parents in Seattle, and may return
when the river opens in the spring.

Some repairs and improvements
were made in the Blue Front restaurant
last week, consisting of a new roof on
the lodging house, a meat room, etc.,
preparing for the Lake Atlin rush in
the spring. By the way, the Blue Front
has a fine trade now, which the character
of their service merits.

Last week Barnes Bros. went over to
their farm and brought away 7 head of
steers that have been on the pasture
during the summer months. These
steers they will use in their logging
camp this winter. They brought them
on a scow and were towed by the Star-
light, Wm. Tammery, Capt. and Lemuel
Tammery, Engineer.

The C. E. Society of the Presbyterian
church has received several new mem-
bers lately and the meetings are grow-
ing in interest and attendance. Miss
Sparhawk and Miss Green have been
added to the prayer meeting commit-
tee, and a meeting on Tuesday evening,
at the Y. M. C. A. rooms in the Seward
House, has been undertaken as a special
effort to reach those who do not at-
tend the church services.

Most people like music and perhaps
none dislike it. We have heard it said
that there was music in the neigh of a
horse, the bark of a dog or the bray of
jackass, but we consider this a little
far fetched, especially if it is meant to
include the horrible, outrageous, devil-
ish, soul-piercing sounds that are cre-
ated nightly for the entertainment of
peaceful lawabiding citizens up on
North Front street, by a pack of infer-
nal hounds that a citizen who is other-
wise eminently respectable, sees fit to
keep there.

Now that the Stikeen is no longer
navigable for steamboats, those going
up or coming down are compelled to
resort to canoes, rowboats or some
humbler craft that is not entitled to a
position in either of the above classes.
Last Saturday three men floated serenely
across the bay in a concern that looked
very much like an extended goods box,
and made a landing on Brighton beach in a very
seamanlike manner. They had come all the way
down from Glenora, shooting the rapids
and gliding through the dangerous
places in perfect safety, and accom-
plished the trip in four days.

Messrs. Stanfield and Pidgeon, who
have been hunting on the Stikeen the
past three months, returned to Fort
Wrangel last Wednesday evening. They
brought with them many valuable and
rare specimens of the big-horn sheep
and mountain goats, etc., besides skins
and furs. Mr. Stanfield is an artist in
the use of the camera and has a num-
ber of views which give the uninitiated
a much clearer idea of the beauties of
the Stikeen. Altogether, the boys feel
well repaid for their summer's work,
and well they might for besides the
above mentioned trophies of the chase
they bring back with them a ruddy
health and vigorous appetite such as
only the hunter and prospector can
boast of. Their cabin on North Front
street presents a somewhat startling,
but still interesting appearance, decorated
as it is with horns and bones of
sheep and goats, and the hairy cover-
ing of the old black bear, but when
these very things are transferred to the
college or state museum, they will
excite the wonder and admiration of
many a man and woman who had be-
lieved that Alaska was an impenetra-
ble wilderness.

Church Calendar.

Sabbath School 2:30 p. m. Sunday.

Ada E. Sparhawk, Superintendent.

Christian Endeavor Society, prayer
meeting 7 p. m. Sunday. L. H. Wake-
field, President.

Song service 7:30 p. m. Sunday. Mrs.
Thwing, Organist.

Prayer meeting 7:30 p. m. Friday.
Rev. C. Thwing, Minister; A. T. Bennett
and James W. Young, Elders. All are
invited. Seats Free.

Services for natives, Sunday, 11 a. m.
and 4 p. m., and Wednesday at 4 p. m.

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